Rediscovering operative dentistry

The first thing to come to mind among the majority of the public when dentistry is mentioned is the delivery of fillings or the need for crowns, the management of the bite or the improvement of colour or shape of teeth. This is our core business and is the basis upon which the public is likely to measure the skill of the clinician. Indeed, many a dentist may cower behind the X-ray machine if he or she overhears a patient complaining in the waiting room that “the filling fell out an hour later”. Nothing humbles us more than this sort of dissatisfaction.

Operative dentistry appears to be a lost art among a contract that does not reward and more lucrative cosmetic sidelines outside of dentistry. Indeed, fillings or crowns or methods of achieving maximal benefit from minimal intervention are not marketed as “sexy” in the same way as Botox or aligners are. Despite what the dental spin-doctors want one to believe, restoring teeth optimally and properly will forever remain our utmost and required skill set. Conserving tooth tissue and protecting the pulp or preserving remaining tooth tissue after root canal treatment is invaluable where implants are less successful than we thought and veneers are more invasive than we would ideally like to provide.

Selling health as opposed to selling a product is the successful business model shared across all professions. Indeed, the value of health is priceless for a patient. The minimally invasive movement is rife in more acute and life-threatening situations than dentistry ever was and could be in the future. How many of us would truly prefer open-heart surgery...
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through the slow splitting expansion of a ribcage, like a cooking oyster, as opposed to a stent fed through the femoral vein with the wound the size of a plaster? Destructive dentistry sells because there are those among us who prefer to let our technical (or more talented?) colleagues do the creative work while they vaporise teeth to oblivion.

Like many paradoxical things in life, ignorance is bliss. Ask yourselves what your patients would choose if they understood the difference between destroying tooth tissue and conserving it and the associated biological costs. They would gladly pay more for a procedure that will guarantee less pain and likely prolong the longevity of the tooth as opposed to the restoration. We have to be wary of the root canal treatment crisis at the current time. Secondary care units are oversubscribed with referrals, and primary care is remunerated poorly for a procedure that is cost- and technique-prohibitive, but essential. Saving teeth and preventing pulp necrosis is where the profession should be, but not necessarily can be, in the current climate.

In addition to the threat of bacteria, patients are overworking their muscles and destroying their teeth in the process. Parafunction is rife. From the stressed to the hypomobile, temporomandibular dysfunction is highly prevalent. (Indeed, the Brexit caused me some bruxing recently.) Owing to the intricacies of the joint, patients can present with a multitude of symptoms and its association with mental well-being means there is a high possibility of psychosocial factors to boot. As such, diagnosis is one conundrum, but treatment options can vary, depending on whom the patient sees and the skill set at the clinician’s disposal.

From advice and exercises to arthroscopic procedures, the spectrum is wide and vacuous. Personally, I have found the tried-and-tested stabilisation splint (otherwise known as Michigan splint) a sensible option when advice on changing lifestyle and self-administered physiotherapy fails. Those patients who have succeeded at abating their symptoms with these devices cannot live without and swear by them. Once again, the minimally invasive prevails over the “occlusionists” (illusionists?) who aim for the perfect patient occlusion among the potentially most imperfect of mindsets. Take heed and beware of the patient who wants his or her bite fixed so that the jaw does not click.

Patients want to retain their teeth however heavily restored. Root canal treated or not, we are all wired to crown teeth to protect remaining tooth tissue. Against a background of widespread parafunction and ever-increasing cracking teeth, the need for crowns is higher than ever. Preparation of a tooth for a crown takes a great deal of skill and awareness of trajectories and angles while providing a preparation that is retentive to achieve a final shape that is conservative of tooth tissue. Those core skills of cutting are important and need not be abused.

Capturing the preparation in its entirety with the aim of providing technical colleagues with enough physical and written information to deliver an optimal restoration is fairly challenging too. Alas, the best crown preparation is only as good as the crown cemented to it. In a number of cases, many a dentist’s head has been scratched when the crown fits the model perfectly, yet looks alien to the patient’s mouth. Understanding why things have gone wrong is of as much importance in operative dentistry as knowing how to do things correctly.

When teeth are lost despite our best efforts, tooth replacement can seem a straight choice between an implant and a denture, as any conventional bridge-work will needlessly destroy the abutments. I still feel conventional bridgework has its place in operative dentistry, but it has been eclipsed by the emergence of resin-bonded bridges. These restorations
have had a mixed reception historically, but I can now say that they are the most predictable method of replacing a single tooth. Good longevity without any tooth preparation whatsoever is money for old rope and any solicitor sniffing is tempered by the lack of any harm to teeth or the patient. The recipe as always is being aware of the indications and sticking to the rules.

As we become progressively engrossed in the digital age, patients are increasingly requesting aesthetic improvements. That bad, bad word (starts with a ‘v’) can still be advocated, but there are easier, kinder and more predictable techniques we can provide for our patients. Whitening and bonding may not always have the same gloss finish as veneers (sorry!), but in the majority of cases, patients are entirely satisfied with a well-planned and executed case. Where residual spacing is closed, the colour is improved and the incisal edges are uniform and straight, the flaws are difficult to find.

The kudos attached to operative dentistry will slowly experience a rebirth as the undoubted need for these skills rises among our patients. One would hope the powers that be have the foresight to realise that an optimally restored and cared for tooth actually prevents the future need and cost for a crown, molar root canal treatment, molar root canal re-treatment, apicectomy, a complicated surgical extraction or a prosthesis.

Editorial note: Aws Alani is leading a two-year postgraduate diploma in operative dentistry at King’s College London Dental Institute www.restorativedentistry.org. More information is available online at www.kcl.ac.uk/study/postgraduate/taught-courses/operative-dentistry-pg-dip.aspx.

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